LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

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PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.—All communications intended for this department should be addressed to Mas. M. R. Walton, Fort Worth, Tex.

Do with thy strength, do with thy might.
The work that lies nearest, 'twixt morning and night.
The talents entrusted thee try to increase.
Lest they rust in thy coffers and rob thee of peace.
The pathway of duty keep ever in sight.
Then work with thy strength, work with thy might.

IN BRIEF.

There may be rank heresy in the utterance, but the truth that compels is in the line "the talents entrusted try to increase," which does not mean that all women will find their highest development along the same lines. With Owen Meredith to chant the pre-eminence of cooks, together with old saws and modern adages, there is room for a belief in a probability that in the high estimate but upon a practical knowledge of comestic a sairs, other attainments that outrank this in the developing higher faculties will be underestimated. It very much depends upon where the "pathway of duty" leads, whether to know how to broil, to bake, and to stew, is more desirable than a knowledge of other things.

There is in every community a class of individuals who seem to delight in underrating the accomplishments of the young girl graduate, and to feel it their duty to deliver homilies upon the domestic arts. If a girl is a fine linguist such persons question if she can cut and make a dress, if she excels in sciences, they at once fall to wondering if she understands chemistry in cookery. No one devies that to know how to sew and to cook is useful knowledge, but the question is, does this knowledge lead all other! If a young woman leaves school with the fixed purpose of marrying immediately, it is importent that she be fitted for the work that lies nearest, and the young man who knows how to keep the flour barrel full has a right to expect the woman he chooses shall know how to make the best use of its contents. If the girl remains at home and has a fair modicum af common sense she will learn the household duties, and it is not necessary that she consume the time and strength which should be devoted to getting an education for this purpose. If she elects to remain single, a good literary and business education will enable her to employ those who have not had her advantages to do her dressmaking and cooking, and give her beside a fair surplus in her treasury. A girl in these days needs all her strength while at school to pursue the exhaustive course of study demanded in modern schools, and she has not to fritter away in learning that which is largely a matter of judgment, industry and experience. Any girl who has creditably passed through the prescribed course in the better institutions has in her diploma a guaranty of industry, and the judgment and experience will come in every-day home-life. Because a girl is bright, alert and well-educated, because she plays and sings divinely, because she has acquired languages, can paint, dance and dress well, there is no justice in pronouncing her unfit for the duties that marriage brings, and possessing intelligence and accomplishments she is certainly better prepared to meet the adverse waves of misfortune, and if opportunity favors, rise to heights singlehanded or with the husband of her choice.

the practical and to despise that which is mercebary. If Rudyard Kipling merits a place among the poets, in this respect he is a notable departure from the tradition. In some of his verses, recently published, he whines like a very Shylock over his pecuniary wrongs which have been brought about by the want of a copyright law. Reading America has been very generous to this young man, and until his notoriety becomes reputation it would be nicer in him to restrain a rage that is more childish than righteous. The coinage of a man's brain ought to be more precious to him than the coin of the realm, and while justice demands that an author be the beneficiary of any money value attached thereto, there is a feeling that a man of genius is not apt to regard his work as merchandise.

A Boston paper says that one of this year's graduates is a society young lady who having won the love of one she consid eron her superior in intellectual acquire ments bravely turned her face away from social allurements and re-entered school. taking a course in literature, philosophy and other studies to enable her to speak with accuracy, and that would teach her the best methods of thought, at the same time studying political economy and the newspapers under competent direction. By constant effort she has endeavored to stirb a standard that will bring her nearer to an equality with her future husband. The struggle must of necessity have been a a hard one, but she is amply repaid in a feeling of cheerful confidence, and surely the flance could ask no severer test of the

Despite any assertions to the contrary, it is only necessary to read the facts to be satistied that men notice what women wear. Petrich loved his Laura, and he noted the delicate coloring of her garments, even the bunch of violets at her throat. Tennyson Hugers over the fairness of Elaine, while granting her gown shabby. Owen Meredith delights in dwelling upon the shimmering of the silk his women were, and many other authors can be easily recalled who wrote of the costumes of their women furnishing ample proof that men notice the dress of women, and when they are poets they write of it. A pretty weman well dressed is a poem men must admire, and there is little question it is a poem carefully

The latest aid in character-reading is the science of scarpciogy, by which the adept determines, by the wear of the shoe sole, the characteristics of the wearer. All a young woman need do is to scan closely the sole of her admirer's shoe, as it is often so fairly presented in the easy attitudes of an American beau. If the soles are worn to wards the toe, they are said to indicate deceit and criminality; if the wear is at the back, pride and vanity is denoted, and if equally worn in every part, the evidence is of a trank, upright and fearless character. This new test does not provide for the beaux who go on horseback.

A game has been introduced by French followhered skirt of lace from three yards

players at some of the watering places which resembles "smut," in that a burnt cork enters into it and the faces of the players often show spots more conspicuous than artistic; the game, however, is played

with dominoes.

In Wyoming the law of trial by a jury of peers is interpreted to mean for woman, twelve jurywoman. In that state recently two servant maids sued the mistress for their wages, and a woman jury gave judgment in tneir favor. In Capt. Cuttle fashion it would be well to make a note of this in order to refute the charge that women will not give one another justice, as in this instance probably three women were dealt with justly.

How many of the readers of this departpartment know that the flag of this Union now waves with forty-four stars? Since July 4, 1891, it has shown forty-four stars in six rows, the upper and lower having eight stars and the four intermediate seven stars each on a blue field.

T. B. Aldrich, who if not a poet in the highest sense of the word, has at least written some very clever verses, said recently that his appreciation of French and Spanish verse had helped him in his poetic work. French prose he considers more helpful than the poetry, but form and rhythmic flow find their best expression the soft language of the Castillian. There is justice in the claim set up by the Spaniards that theirs is the language of the cavalier, and no one familiar with the poetry of the country will deny that it is the language of love.

The constant comment is "why do not women !carn to walk!" To walk well is to float along without perceptible effort and almost without noise. The clacking of heels is almost as vulgar as swinging the arms, and accenting each step with a shoulder movement.

The future career of Mary Anderson seems to furnish an untold amount of food for speculation. Newspaper writers have concluded that as she does not rock the cradle nor wear the buskins as a dernier ressort have fastened upon literature as her future calling. Her early training was for the stage and to pursue literature to even modest success requires quite as much preparation. Mary, despite the gossips, persists in making the happy wife and in keeping her own counsel.

CHAT ON FASHION. Mid-summer suggests hot weather gowns.

and the thinner and lighter these are, the more appropriate they seem. Then, too, there is harmony in their fashioning, and the time suitable for their wearing, although all of them are dainty enough for an evening wear. These gowns are not only thin, but fashion at the watering places decrees that when meant for evening wear they are to be low-necked and shortsleeved. This is well when the neck is fair and the arms plump, but scrawny, yellow necks and sharp elbows have no charm, and even the pretext of coolness scarce furnishes excuse for so glaring offense against good taste. There are lessons in dress that do not study their weak points. If this study was more common, the eye would ing shoulder-blades and angular hips ac centuated by smooth-fitting coats or se short women affecting the highest collars and fullest puffed sleeves. It is little won der that women covet the wearing of the dainty sprigged muslin, the pretty embroidered white goods and the filmy laces that are offered this season, but let those with whom nature has not been over bountiful forego the coolness, that is after all more the seeming, and wear the linings in even the summer dress. Most of the white wash goods are lined with the same, es then the shrinkage in the laundering is alike

There may be said to be two styles of summer bodice, one of extreme severity and simplicity and one most complicated with lace jabots, drapery and gorgeous sleeves. Of course, to the latter class be long most of the thin tissues. French batists and chambrays and made in one piece often, with bodice opening over tucked chemisette, finished at neck with a deep Byron collar. The front breadth, plaited on each shoulder, opens in center to button diagonally, continuing below waist line to hem. This is held in to figure by a pointed belt coming from the sides. Rows of briar stitching form the sole ornamenta tion to many of these chambray gowns The sleeves are full bishop ones. Em broidered and other muslins are made sur plice, having the shoulder fullness pret tily shaped into a pointed yoke. These nuslins are made still more dainty by fine Valenciennes edgings. How cool and charming are these simple sprigged muslins seemingly summer's ideal dress material not too expensive for the many and too de sirable to be sneered at by the few; pretty for many an occasion, with brightness un impaired by frequent washings.

The pretty old-fashioned organdies that are too delicate for the washer-weman's tenderest mercies, are made over silk the color of the figure. The common way of making is to put a bias flounce with a shirred heading on the overskirt. The bodice is gathered on a close fitting lining. A very pretty model has a corselet of lace in sections alternating with various gathered puffs of muslin. A coat skirt is gathered below the waist, while the sleeves have deep cuffs to match corselet.

Nets will continue to be worn during the heated term and are likely to overlap into autumn. The newest nets for black gowns are of light quality, like that used for vails made up over rich ribbed silks in pale gray or stem green rather than black, if the fancy so dictates. The bodice is a full round one, with the net gathered full over the silk and striped lengthwise sometimes with ribbon. Ends of bodice are slipped in side the dress skirt, held by a belt of satin fastened with a bow. Net skirts are gath ered all round the top and handsomely bor dered at foot with applique. Unless one is slim, very slim, one is apt to look "baggy" in one of these gathered net dresses. Some of them are most elaborate, with not only a

and a half to four yards wide, gathered in at the top, with the under silk skirt, but with an extra fullness made by a lace frill twelve inches deep, also gathered to the belt and carried down the back in two jabots that narrow at the foot.

Fashion writers are noting some little changes in modes which give hint that fashion is tiring of some of the late fads. Of these is the plain skirt. Gowns recently made by fashionable modistes show the front length slightly raised and the number of border flounces increased-three and four flounces instead of one-which may presage the skirt covered with flounces, while the broad flounce around the bodice gives hint of the double skirt of other days. There is also a change going on in sleeves. While width and shape of the sleeves do not vary, the shoulder puff is made less high, the puffiness being more downward. The soft summer fabrics are the cause of this change. The wide sleeve is not given an inside support to keep it high, so that the material falls down and drapes by its own weight.

Many summer dresses have a low collar, with or without tie. The cuffs of the sleeves harmonize with the collar; they are less narrow are buttoned, and often reach to

the elbow. As yet skirts are made with narrow front. The newest have four side gores, all close in fit and trimmed up the seams, a style becoming to short figures. In truth, modistes who follow French models slope away the top of every seam until there is not a particle of fullness left, except three inches at the center back bias seam. A hint here to the home dressmaker may be acceptable: If there is a liability of divorce between waist and skirt, if the seams of lining and outside are sewed separately three inches from the belt, and the living has its band and the outer material is sewed to a belt to be worn over the waist, there will be no parting there.

In making lace skirts the width should be four yards, and the lace frill on the edge five and a half yards, the satin underskirt two and a half yards, finished with a gathered or plaited ruffle on the edge.

Some of the prettiest bodices lap in front, and many of soft materials are shirred in the back, with only side and shoulder seams. Necks cut in the tiniest of V's, back and front, are charming on those possessing plump, white throats, and even then it is much better taste to wear such a design in the house than in the street.

Slender figures can wear China silks made up with round, seamless bodices, shirred at the waist line and lengthened with a flounce of lace put over one of plain black eilk. In pretty fashion is a China silk figured with lavender with a belt and arm-size trimming of a deep lavender or pansy-colored velvet. The neck ruche is of cream chiffon. The round waist is full in the center, back and front, and the sleeves are very high on the shoulders. The skirt has a gathered back and is slightly "broken" in front, with folds at the belt.

The foreshadowings of autumn are that two materials will continue to be used in combination, a fashion at once so convenient and economical is not easily abandoned. Velvet will be the principal contrasting fabric, and recommends itself by its glossy pile and a richness that nothing else can give, besides being extremely becoming to the complexion. There are, however, some precautions necessary in its use—do not put black velvet on brown wools, and if the velvet is a slightly darker shade it enriches the appearance of the dress goods. In cutting the velvet it is also important to cut each piece so that the nap runs the same

temptation to veteran shoppers. The me chants are willing to clear their shelves almost any sacrifice and the buyers equally willing to assist, During the p week the aisles of the stores in this have been thronged, and good judge hargains have been able to secure so cellent ones. There is no risk in white goods, chambrays and gingham, and grotesque in color and design. T ere is, of course, no economy in buying does not need, but in houseled oning, as in other businesses, it mays to i rrow at a low per cent to invest in what will bring in more than the principal and the interest accruing.

NOTES.

A gray suede walking boot is fixisly with patent leather.

The favorite of the daring color combitions peculiar to the season is green sheliotrope.

The most fashionable neckties for won

are made in white linen of pique for like a man's and tied, not made up.

Velvet ribbons are much used for the ming summer dresses of tashmer, chetc., and the newest fancy is for the uncut velvet, ribbed across, with streem the ming the cord edges.

There is at least one good thing the

There is at least one good thing that we can not have too much of—lace. The more ruffles and flounces and saus. little edges, the better our right to as ert our innate superiority over less fort mate neighbors. Fine wool costunes, or summer journeys are made with gored skirt and low bodice of the goods, plain, striped or checked, that reaches just under the arms. Above this is

and comfortable.

In goring the dress skirt to fit closely about the hips, the fullness is thrown well to the back and mounted in flat and box pleats, or flutings, which take up a very narrow space, the material spreading out at the edge in fan shape.

In spite of the Gordon sash and the tennis belt with its snakey clasps and the "suspender" girdle that the smart girl effects, the leather belt still holds its own with the old-fashioned metal and belt transformed into a gold and silver thing of glory.

Not every girl that wears a "tabbed" bodice knows that the very first record of

bodice knows that the very first record of such an eccentricity of attire dates back to ancient Rome. Part of the armor of Roman soldiers, called the lorica, was originally made of leather and had flaps of leather at the edge.

About the newest wrinkle in shoes is the use of white ties with white day costumes at the resorts. They are laced ties of white duck or heavy open-lace canvas, with narrow bands of white suede kid up the opening, around the ankle, down the heel and

A rather uncommon way of arranging lace flouncings is to fest on a flounce four yards long twice across the front of the skirt, first half-way down and then near the edge of the skirt. Each flounce falls from the edge of the bodice at the back, and its width is shirred on a ribbon along the edge of the bodice.

The soft, full silk skirt that has a rubber run in a casing around the waist, and which falls over in blouse fashion, is finished with a reiling collar, and has full, high sleeves gathered in the deep cuffs. These shirts are shown in white, blue, pink, pink, lavender, brown and black surah, in bine India silk that has a polka det upon it, but most useful of all, in unbleached pongee.

"The flots do mer" parasols, which are

curiously indented like the troughs of a wave, have originated a new form of shade for standard lamps; these are also waved after much the same fashion, and made of silk, fluted or covered with a frill of lace. It is mostly bordered with a thick silk ruche, frayed at either edge. The "pagoda" form is also new and pretty; in this the wires of the foundation turn up at the outer points, where they are finished off with a bow of ribbon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ACTUAL TEST OF REFINEMENT.

Excuse a country girl for troubling you, still as I read this page attentively I feel that I have a certain right to ask information about matters whereof I am ignorant. A few weeks ago it was said that one's deportment at table was an actual test of refinement and culture. This may be, but where a person has lived in retirement they may be ignorant of the laws of etiquette, and if tried by this test would be considered lacking in the essential characteristics of a lady. I am going to spend a part of the summer with fashionable people, and will certainly wish to appear well-bred. Will you kindly, through these columns, give me some hints? Truly yours, L.

While it may border on the extravagant to assert that deportment in the diningroom is an actual test of culture, refinement and good breeding, yet few will deny
that at the table there is ample room for the
display or for the lack of qualities which
are commonly associated with the "wellbred." The writer of this letter justly appreciates that one must have the advantages of good society to understand thoroughly the laws of etiquette. There are,
however, a few rules belonging to the table
that are not affected by fashion and are
applicable under all circumstances.

Invitations to dinner will be almost sure

o come to this young woman during the summer sojourn, and among general rules are these: Always reply promptly to any invitation to a dinner: delay in this is great annovance to the hostess, as she ar ranges always for a fixed number of guests. No guest should ever be late; nothing but broken bones or carriage can be an excuse for an unpunctual guest, unless it be sudden death, the only admissible excuse at whist for not returning a partner's lead of trumps. The seats at the table are designated by the hostess, and once seated there should be no stiffness in one's upright posture: to sit at ease not too near the table. and not touching the back of the chair, is the proper position. The use of the napkin does not include that of the bib and it should be quietly unfolded over the lan Neither is the knife to be used in conveying food to the mouth, the fork is intended for that use, also for much that was once the province of the spoon. No space is reserved at the table for hands and arms, as it is supposed these. when unemployed, will rest quietly in the lap. If one hand rests on the table it must be only so far as the wrist, and without any playing with things upon the table. Soup must be taken noiselessly from the edge and not from the end of the spoon; in fact, mastication should go on as quietly as possible. Every one who would be considered well-bred must enter into the conversation. which will of course be of a general nature. Meeting around a social board can never be regarded as solely for the purpose of feeding, but the table should be a rallying point where wit and humor may play, and where people can meet for pleasant intercourse.

If a brown ring was never seen upon the table cloths there would be no occasion to say do not pour tea or confee into the saucer, and if there were no accidents to china because of the spoon left in the cup it would be useless to say that the spoon, should be laid in the saucer. When the dinner is served in courses it is incumbent on the guest to accept each one. To refuse wine is optional. Some take it and leave it untasted while others decline to have it pour d at their place. To fuse anything project and frequently imbarrassing to the posters. While there is no objection to accept anything offered, it is onto as unnecessary to state your peculiar whim as re-

gards food.

Always wait until the host gives the signal for rising, and remain in the company at least an hour after the meal. In taking leave it is proper to do so on leaving the drawing room before putting on one's wraps.



Dainty Tea Jackets, Petticosts and Nightgowns That Delight Worsen of Fashion.

First in the lingarie department come the
dainty tea jackets, two of which we take
for description. One in pale pink surah,
forming a close fitting jacket, with dee
shoulder care, all of Valenciennes lace and
pink silk insertions, finished off with profusion of lace tied with pink bow. Another in pale blue, finely tucked from but
to waist in points, meeting down the sater, with yoke, cuffs and waistband clace
threaded with narrow gold braid, faished
off in bows and ends. Pretty immer
dressing gowns are in colored cotton crepon
trimmed with gold braid, also in flowered
flannels with woolen girdles.



Two styles of rightphass.

The fine evening Nainsoul petticoats have as many as seven flourness of lace on them, and the silk one are daintily flounced and tucked. Some of the black silk ones, for day wear, have a flounce of shot silk, with black lace over. For day wear are also made petticoats of bright plaided silks, with ruffles of the same in some cases; in others loose flounces appear. Then there are petticoats in plain, soft silks of dainty color, with rows of insertion threaded with ribboo.

The variety in nightgowns is great. Many are remarkable for their exquisite work, the dotting all hand wrought, the tipy a law relates appearing between the

plaits, the collars turning down from the neck and making a cascade down the front, which, turn it where you will, fails in graceful folds. Others have been trimmed with the finest Irish guipure, which is practically everlasting wear, and others again after the Mother Hubbard order.

again after the Mother Hubbard order.

The newest knickerbockers are cut wide in the leg; some are gathered at the knee on ribbons threaded through bands of insertion; others are trimmed with frills of buttonholed cambric and curved upward toward the top of the knee, where they culminate in a bow of ribbon. In the illustration are shown two styles of night-dress. In the front of one appear insertions of torchon lace and embroidery.

Shoes for Evening Wear

Gold and silver kid shoes are a great deal worn; indeed, the supply of this special kid is hardly equal to the demand. Many jewels are introduced into the embroiderles, and occasionally the whole ornamentation is composed of gems. Velvet is coming in for shoes, especially for bridesmaids, but they require paste buckles. Bronze shoes have returned to favor, and sometimes these are checked all over with very narrow ribbon.

ribbon.

With white dresses tan colored shoes with pointed toes and tiny buckles on the instep are much worn. Any great orna mentation on shoes is now out of date, but they are often made of gold and silver brocades and exquisite materials; and most of our leading shoemakers can make up pieces to match the dress into shoes. A few of the new shoes are richly embroidered in the colors of the brocades; the bows, if any, are exceedingly small. One novelty is a large meshed gold net applique all over the shoes on to satin The high Louis XV heels are much worn.

Supponnets for Children.

Some of the new washing bonnets are certainly particularly becoming to the little faces for which they are intended. They are made with very high crowns, standing many inches above the head, long tucked curtains and triple frillings over the face and drawn on cord. Some are made in plain jaconet and others are embroidered on the crown and curtain and also on the front, which is box plaited just above the face.

A Serviceable Costume.

An exceedingly serviceable and at the same time stylish costume is depicted in the accompanying cut. It is suited to long walks over country and mountain roads, and affords an admirable traveling dress, although especially designed for fishing expeditions to mountain brooks.



It is in homespun, of a new shade of brown, checked with faint limes of pale blue and white. It is made with a plain skirt plaited at the back and just long caough to escape the groun. The tacket is turned back with revert to show a sist-coat of the same materies.

Black sik handkerchiefe have a min beer brought out, but will hardly gain favor.



ARTISTIO ARRANGEMENTS.

Fancy Cartlestic's Festo ed with Franch A Tink Crep Shade.

Fancy cantlesticks or lamps, festooned with violets, roses or strays of blac, tied with satin ribbon, is the latest fashio in table decoration, which is state of infinite variation, being governed by the hostous' individuel taste.

A table decorated in good form is a poetic continion of procedulin figures and flows.

At the finds and in the center and rare

At the hids and in the center and rare vase filled with exotic blooms. A little himmock woven of gold tinsel cord, suspended over the center of the table, and filled with fruit and flowers artistically arranged, has a pretty effect. Decorator and drinisher, which is authority for the foregoing, tells also of a pretty way to make an inexpensive lamp shade. Take pink cheese cloth, wet it thoroughly, and then, after it has been doubled several times, twist it until it doubles itself up in a knot. Secure it from untwisting, and wipe it dry with towel and put it away to dry. It will take about ten days to dry it thoroughly, during which time it should not be disturbed. On annolling the cloth it will be found beautifully of sped, and a lamp shade can be made in the same way as tissue paper, by simply cutting those for the commey in the center of the forth. The to should be a ranged with a high rucking, and a line of stening it. A fring of soft lag makes a beautiful trimming, and the rucke at the top is also improved by a lace edging

Preserving Cut Flowers.

A bouquet or cluster of flowers arranged

secording to the following directions is a ery beautiful object, and it is said that the flowers will keep fresh a long time: At-tach a weighted base to the bouquet by which it can be held in an upright position when placed upon a plate or shallow dish. Sink the dish in a deep pan of pure, fresh water, and arrange the flowers in the position in which they are to remain. Then care fully cover the bouquet with a bell glass which fits closely to the flat part of the dish The glass should be perfectly filled with the water, thus excluding all air bubbles Raise the dish from the pan without dis turbing the bell glass and place where it will show well upon a table, then carefully wipe the moisture from the exterior, leaving a little water on the dish or plate and the base of the glass. Conceal the edge of the plate by a light wreath, made of moss detted with small flowers. The ef-fect in the evening, by artificial light, is particularly pleasing.

An Attractive Piece of Work.

The pretty head rest shown in the cut is described by Good Housekeeping. The

described by Good Housekeeping. The material is honeycomb canvas with design darned in with floss. Linen floss is more effective than si k for this purpose, as the meshes of the canvas are so large that silk would not fill them as well as the floss. The conventional design is outlined in white floss, and the remainder of the sur-



A HEAD REST.

A pretty finish is made at the bottom by a fringe of several shades of yellow, the floss being cut into lengths and darmed into the lower meshes of the honeycomb in such

a way as to form points.

Bows of yellow and white ribbon are fastened at the upper corners, and if desired a ribbon can be added by which it can be suspended to the chair. This is one of the delightful pieces of work that are quickly and easily executed, and are as effective as those requiring a far greater expenditure of time and labor.

Fruit Sponge Custard.

A very fine pudding is produced by slicing a sponge cake (one a few days old is best), thinly buttering each piece, and also thinly covering the same with raspberry jam, then placing the slices in a deep dish about two layers deep, and pouring a rich custard over them and baking. Orange marmalade or red currant jelly can be substituted for the raspberry jam.

Pineapple Punch.

Boil together one pound of sugar, one quart of water and a chipping of orange rind for fifteen minutes. Strain, and when cold add the juice of one orange, one grated pineapple, one pint of cracked ice and sufficient water to make it of a palatable sweetness. The pineapple, after it has been soaking and standing for one hour, may be, if desired, strained out.

sweetness. The pineapple, after it has been soaking and standing for one hour, may be, if desired, strained out.

Household Hints.

The pungent odor of pennyroyal is said to be very disagreeable to ants. If the herbs cannot be obtained get the oil of pen

Hundred-pound flour sacks may be made very useful by the economical housewife. They should be dampened with cold water and put out to bleach until the letters have disappeared. They make good bread cloths and dish towels.

nyroyal and use around the places infested

by these pests.

Patient rubbing with chloroform will remove paint from black silk.

A cheap varnish to protect iron from rust can be made by adding six ounces of resin to one gallon of gasoline, and by scraping up a small quantity of paraffine and adding to the above the varnish will have more body.

Soak your mackerel in sour milk, then rinse off with clear water. They will be much fresher than if soaked in water.

To sponge ladies' cloth wring a sheet out of cold water as dry as you are able and then fold your cloth smoothly into it and let it be awhile. When you take the cloth

out hang it up to dry.

Turn lamp wicks down below the top of the tube when not lighted, and you will not be troubled with the oil running over on

he outside of the lamps.

If natting, counterpanes or bedspreads have oil spots on them, wet with alcohol, rub with hard soap, and then rinse with class, cold water.

New tamp shades made of deep green tistic paper, slightly mankled, are cut to represent the drooping follage of a palm-tree, and are very effective.

Mothers with barefoot boys will be glad

Mothers with barefoot boys will be glac to know that warm turpentine poured into an open wound will give immediate relieand avert the danger of lockjaw.

A very good cement to fasten on amn

A very good cement to fasten on samp tops is melted alum. Use as soon a melted and the lamp is ready for use a soon as the cement is cold. This cement may also be used in fastening the loosened handles of knives.

When freed to water ices or matter frozen fruit turn the crank very slowly at the less mining for a few moments, then rest on live minutes, then slowly for a few moments and rest drain, and so on until it is pretty hard; then turn rapidly until ou can turn no longer; then take on the dasher and proceed as directed for cream.

can turn no longer; then take at the dasher and proceed as directed for cream. The round seats of woren rushes that are offered for sale have much to recommend them—"Ley are cheap, light and cool, and are ortainly more cleanly than the consten. Two of them may be made into a comfortable cushion or ottoman by sewing a strong lining, about twelve inches wide, around the edge of each, and filling the interior with excelsion. Cover the lining with a band of crash, having a coarse, open open pattern of embroidery in outline stitch.

with band of crash, having a coarse, open of a pattern of embroidery in outline stitch. A cheap and pleasant fumigator for sick rooms, one diffusing a healthful, agreeable and highly penetrating disinfectant odor in close apartments, or wherever the air has deteriorated, is made as follows: Pour common vinegar on powdered chalk until effervescence ceases. Leave the whole to settle, and pour off the liquid. Dry the sediment and place in a shallow earthen or glass dish, and pour upon it sulphuric acid until white fumes commence to arise.

TWO BROTHERS

Arrested in Hill County for Stealing a St of Bacon. Special to the Gazette.

HILLSBORO, HILL COUNTY, TEX., July 11.—Jim and George McLean were brought in yesterday by Deputy Sheriffs John Stevens and Dick Long and locked up on a charge of thef. These two brothers live near Oscola this county. Night before last they want over to Covington. When near them they, in passing a Mr. Maybee's suchard, concluded to get some praches. After getting the peaches Jim became very thirsty and must go up to the house for a drink of water, and discovering no one at home, he went into the house, and when he

home, he went into the house, and when he returned to where George was, he was carrying a side of bacon. George says he tried to get him to take the meat back, but he would not. After walking about seven niles with it they were caught, and the above charges preferred against them. Heretofore they have both been regarded as good, law-abiding citizens.

CANNIBALISM.

Beports of Voodoo Dances and Human Sacrifices in Hayti Confirmed.

New York, July 9.—Reports of voodoo dances, human sacrifices and cannibalism in Hayti are reaffirmed and corroborated by Morris Green, employed at the machine shops at Gorn, eight miles from Port Austria, Hayti, who witnessed the orgies and sacrifice. Another party said that he knew a woman named Ulyses, living at Lacroix Des Bouquets, ten miles from Port au Prince, whose seven children were caten at a voodoo dance by the grand mother of the children and neighbors during the mother's

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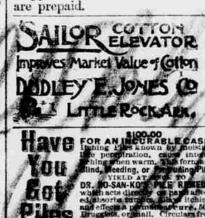
organic weathers, destroying but which or body, with all its dreaded ills, permaner cured.

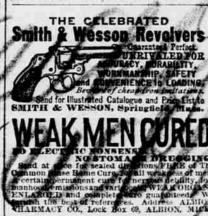
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COTTON.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN THE

The Outlook in Texas Especially Good.
The Average Condition 95. Higher
than in Any Other State.

Wishington, July 10.—The July returns to the department of agriculture show some signs of improvement in the coffon condition. During the month of June the general, werage for the whole breadth advanced 3.6 points standing 88.6. This is 3 fouts below the July returns of last year, and one above eat of 1882. In but four seasons since 1874 have July returns been so low. The sight improvement noted has been unite general throughout the whole belt, the result of the favorable weather during the month. The crop is universally last ranging locally from a few days to two weeks of more. In the Atlantic and Eastern gulf states especially, the plant is small and backward, and the lack of suitable weather for chopping out has made the fields very grassy. Replanting, owing to the failure to secure perfect, stands, was necessary. A considerable number of acres have been plowed up and given to other crops or abandoned entirely. From the Missississippi westward, the plant, while somewhat backward, is of a good color, making a generally vigorous growth, while the plantations running a sufficient number of plows are reasonably clean. There is

of plows are reasonably clean. There is some complaint of lack of labor

The outlook in Texas is especially good. The plant is good, fields are well worked, worms are reported from but two localities, both in Texas, the first brood being noticed

nowhere else.

The condition of the states is as fellows: Virginia, 82, North Carolina, 77, South Carolina, 80, Georgia, 85, Florida, 94, Alabama, 87, Mississippi, 91, Louisiana, 90, Texas, 95, Arkansas, 93, Tennessee, 82.

The temperature of the month was above normal throughout almost the entire

The rainfall while rather short was genarally sufficient and this favorable continuation of meteorological conditions enabled the crop to recover somewhat, from the unfavorable earlier season. The lateness of the plant will make the final outcome unusually dependent on the length of the season.